

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

WEEKLY HERALD—One dollar per year, free of post.  
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Bent in drafts on New York or Post Office money orders, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All money remitted at risk of sender. In order to insure attention subscribers wishing their address changed must give their old as well as their new address.  
All notices, new letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.  
Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Registered communications will not be returned. Entered at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.  
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 30 FLEET STREET.  
PARIS OFFICE—40 AVENUE D'OPERA.  
SAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PAZEE.  
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

14TH YEAR—1879—NO. 222  
AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

HAYWARD'S LYCEUM—Coloured Minstrels.  
AQUARIUM—H. M. K. PAPAIOU.  
TONY PASTORS—Variety.  
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—Variety.  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—Sullivan Grand Chorus.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be cool and fair. To-morrow it promises to be cool and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks opened strong, but declined to about the first figures, and, after slight fluctuations, closed on a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the most active shares and steady for the rest of the list. Railway bonds were irregular and in less demand. There was an uneasy feeling in money, which kept it up to seven per cent for a time, but it closed easy at three per cent. The bank statement shows a decrease of nearly seven millions in the surplus reserve.

THAT "MURDER WILL OUT" is suggested by the insane ravings of the imprisoned burglar in the Brooklyn Jail.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB continue their annual cruise under the most favorable auspices. The wind has been fresh and the sport all that could be desired.

THAT PUBLIC MONEY has been well expended at least in one direction is attested by the fact that 261,000 people during the last week bathed in the seven public baths.

THE OPINIONS of the builder of the Panama Railroad with reference to the projected inter-oceanic canal are worthy of consideration. He speaks intelligently, but his figures are disheartening.

THE BUSINESS OF POLITICS every year becomes more costly. In Ohio both democrats and republicans are represented as anxious to sell their Sunday shirts in order to carry on the campaign.

THE EXPORT OF CATTLE and fresh meat to Europe is becoming so great that it must command the attention of capitalists. No less than seven steamers yesterday carried these as a part of their cargoes.

A NUMBER of pupils belonging to one of the swimming institutions of the city displayed their nautical excellence at Coney Island yesterday. The art ought to be a part of the education of every school girl.

THE HANLAN CLUB has wisely dissolved. This action will probably leave the champion an opportunity to maintain his reputation by making a match with Courtney without being hampered by a lot of speculators and gamblers.

THERE IS A BIT OF ROMANCE and tenderness in the story printed elsewhere concerning the manner in which Mrs. Dorsey made her bequest to Jefferson Davis. Many other Southern women would doubtless be crazily sentimental if they had the means.

THE TEMPERANCE BRIGADE of Newark do not appear to have made much headway. Public morals have not improved, religion has become the creature of factions, and the agitation has excited social antipathies; all of which is bad for the reputation of a city.

HONOR UPON HONORS!—A lady druggist at Asbury Park has been arrested for selling liquor to her patrons. The value of property in this Christian paradise would increase much more rapidly if its control was not in the hands of bigots, hypocrites and speculators.

THE OPENING of a place of refuge for the people discharged from the public institutions on Blackwell's and Ward's islands adds another to the substantial private charities of the city. It is opposite Bellevue Hospital, and described as unsectarian. Let our good people give it their help.

THE PERSIAN SHAH is evidently becoming civilized. He has chosen Austrian officials to organize his army and courts and an Austrian Mayor for Teheran. There are a number of New York gentlemen who would serve His Flawless Highness at half the price and be gratuitously spared.

PELLET TOPICS.—Prayer and lightness will be combined to-day in Mr. Knapp's thoughts, and the law and Gospel will be contrasted by Mr. Owen; the text to which Paul put Agrippa will be illustrated by Mr. McNamara, and munificence will be encouraged by Mr. Cleaver. The superiority of obedience over sacrifice will be shown by Mr. MacArthur, and the best methods to advance the cause of temperance will be set forth by Mr. Gibbs.

THE WEATHER.—Very little change has taken place in the meteorological conditions since Friday. The barometer continues highest in the West and is above the mean in nearly all the other sections of the country. The area of low barometer that passed off the coast on Thursday evening expanded considerably and affected the weather over the ocean as far south as Florida. Rain fell throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Along the coast line the fall is said to have been very considerable. The weather in the Middle Atlantic and New England States was partly cloudy, and clear in the other districts. The temperature fell in all the districts except the Gulf coast, where a decided rise took place. The winds have been from light to fresh over all sections of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. To judge from present indications the cool spell that we are enjoying is likely to continue until the middle of the week, when a gradual change will take place. The temperature in the yellow fever districts, although unfavorable for the recovery of those that are down with the disease, is cool enough to check the spread of the malarial somewhat. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be cool and fair. To-morrow it promises to be cool and clear.

The Herald and the London Times.

The London Times is one of the greatest advertising sheets in the world, perhaps the greatest. Like the Herald, it issues daily supplements and extra sheets, both journals being compelled to this very costly expedient in order to gain room for the advertisements without omitting the news of the day.

It has occurred to us to compare the advertising patronage of the London Times and that of the Herald; and for that purpose we have taken one of the busiest months of the English year—April; and going over the files of the two journals, we have set down the number of pages issued by each daily, the number of columns of advertisements and the number of separate advertisements in each issue. The result is given in the table below. The London Times publishes no Sunday edition. It appears that for the whole month the English journal's advertisements are slightly more numerous than those of the Herald; but the difference is small—only 54,996 to 49,866.

The London Times issued during April nine quintuple, fifteen quadruple and two triple sheets. The Herald during the same month issued four quintuple, seven quadruple and nineteen triple sheets. The following table gives the details of the month:

LONDON TIMES.			
Date.	Pages Issued.	Col. of Ads.	No. of Ads.
April 1.	16	47	1,972
April 2.	16	49	2,283
April 3.	16	45	2,136
April 4.	16	48	2,151
April 5.	16	49	2,173
April 6.	16	47	1,815
April 7.	16	48	2,024
April 8.	16	46	2,004
April 9.	16	46	2,301
April 10.	16	48	2,162
April 11.	16	47	2,354
April 12.	16	48	2,123
April 13.	16	44	1,904
April 14.	16	46	2,325
April 15.	16	43	1,824
April 16.	16	50	2,732
April 17.	16	49	2,604
April 18.	16	50	2,914
April 19.	16	50	2,655
April 20.	16	48	2,282
April 21.	16	41	1,884
April 22.	16	48	1,964
April 23.	16	47	2,081
April 24.	16	47	2,157
April 25.	16	48	2,227
Totals.	444	1,302	54,996

NEW YORK HERALD.			
Date.	Pages Issued.	Col. of Ads.	No. of Ads.
April 1.	12	20	1,889
April 2.	12	20	1,929
April 3.	12	20	1,496
April 4.	12	22	1,905
April 5.	12	20	1,513
April 6.	12	20	3,640
April 7.	12	22	1,167
April 8.	12	22	1,513
April 9.	12	22	1,437
April 10.	12	27	1,402
April 11.	12	16	841
April 12.	12	19	844
April 13.	12	20	3,672
April 14.	12	24	1,065
April 15.	12	27	1,714
April 16.	12	19	1,129
April 17.	12	22	1,777
April 18.	12	22	1,032
April 19.	12	20	739
April 20.	12	20	7,739
April 21.	12	22	1,128
April 22.	12	16	1,875
April 23.	12	16	1,856
April 24.	12	16	1,702
April 25.	12	24	1,371
April 26.	12	16	1,073
April 27.	12	20	3,882
April 28.	12	27	1,355
April 29.	12	16	1,324
April 30.	12	16	1,883
Totals.	420	1,015	49,866

Comparing the space given to advertisements in four of the London Times' quintuple sheets and in the four of the Herald during the month, we find, as the table below shows, that the Herald on these occasions excelled the Times, the Herald's advertising columns in the four issues counting up 335 $\frac{1}{2}$  against only 235 $\frac{1}{2}$  in the four corresponding issues of the London Times, with 14,884 separate advertisements in the Herald against 9,178 in the London Times. The table gives the dates and other figures:

LONDON TIMES FOUR QUINTUPLE SHEETS.			
Date.	Pages Issued.	Col. of Ads.	No. of Ads.
April 5.	60	60	2,173
April 12.	62	62	2,254
April 19.	60	60	2,070
April 26.	67	67	2,478
Totals.	249	249	9,178

HERALD FOUR QUINTUPLE SHEETS.			
Date.	Pages Issued.	Col. of Ads.	No. of Ads.
April 6.	80	80	3,640
April 13.	80	80	3,572
April 20.	79	79	3,740
April 27.	85	85	3,882
Totals.	324	324	14,884

The comparison of the four issues named in each journal shows that the Herald in these four twenty page numbers contained an aggregate of 90 columns more of advertisements than the London Times and 5,706 more separate advertisements.

Considering the much greater density of population in the British Islands, which contain within an area less than three times that of the State of New York, and less than half that of Texas, a population but a quarter less than that of the whole United States; and considering further that London is still the commercial and financial centre of the whole world, the comparison which we have made between the London Times and the Herald surprises and gratifies us. London has about twice the population of New York and Brooklyn, but there is no such difference between the advertising columns of the two great journals.

With the revival of industry and general business, and particularly of the commerce of this port, we feel confident that the Herald's advertising columns will soon equal, and before a very long time even exceed, those of the London Times. It is certainly a remarkable fact that, with business and industry long depressed and but slowly reviving; with markets of all kinds still dull; with our foreign commerce, which is one of the necessary elements of New York's greatness, almost extinguished, and with confidence and enterprise only just awakening from a long lethargy, the comparison we have made is so favorable to ourselves.

of customs duties, with free ships, we shall begin once more to send American products and manufactures to all parts of the world; and with the necessary increase of our commerce New York will require a bonded warehouse system on a very great scale, and ships from all parts of the world will crowd our wharves to get here their assorted cargoes. With moderately wise legislation, and with peace at home and with other countries, those who see New York ten or fifteen years from now will realize that in the present year it only began to grow.

Elections Marshals.

The Congressional investigation into the election in one of the Cincinnati districts has brought out very clearly the partisan use which is made of the "deputy marshals for elections purposes" and will increase the regret of wise men of both parties that the Elections Marshals law was not repealed. It is a law singularly liable to abuse, and the testimony taken in Cincinnati shows that it was shamelessly abused by the republicans there. The Elections Marshals were used not to keep the peace at the polls, but to elector for the republican candidates, and by various and devious means increase their vote. It was shown, moreover, that the provision that these political marshals shall be appointed in every case from the voters of the precinct where they are to serve was violated, and the partisan electioneering agents with marshal's badges, paid by the public treasury to perform a public service, but in fact working for their own side, were chosen in republican wards and sent to elector at democratic polls.

What sort of men are selected by a partisan marshal for such electioneering work at the public expense was shown in the Philadelphia investigation. It was proved there that the republican marshal not only selected unscrupulous and notorious partisans, who spent their time as deputy marshals in electioneering, but several of them were drunk on election day; one was detected in voting twice; one was a jail bird who had served two terms, once for highway robbery and once for shooting a colored boy; another had been under arrest for five different robberies; another, a notoriously dangerous character, had been tried for murder; another, a colored man, was the keeper of a gambling house; yet another was the keeper of a low drinking house; another had been repeatedly in the House of Correction for drunkenness; another, again a colored man, was the keeper of a house of ill fame, and so the list goes on. All were republican politicians.

Senator Bayard was undoubtedly wise when he urged the republicans to help to repeal the Elections Marshals law, and held that no party ought to be trusted with such power when in possession of the government, and that the republicans would some day keenly regret their opposition to the repeal, because the law was necessarily corrupting to them and would be to the democrats if they should ever get power. In resisting the repeal at the extra session the republicans put themselves in the wrong before the country, for they cannot defend such scandals as the investigations are uncovering. The country may congratulate itself that the democrats have so absolutely committed themselves to the repeal of the Marshals law. Some day they may have to be held to their present utterances.

Mr. Lamb and the Savings Banks.

Mr. Lamb, the Superintendent of the Banking Department, read a paper on savings banks before the Bankers' Convention at Saratoga on Friday evening which must have soothed and gratified those members of the Convention who are connected with savings institutions. Mr. Lamb took what we may call a very lamb-like view of the general objects of our savings banks and the motives of their managers. From Jeremy Bentham and Malthus down the Superintendent traced the benevolent character of the efforts that have been made to draw the people by gentle and persuasive means into habits of industry and economy. He showed that the savings institution was not established from mercenary motives—to make money—as is the case with the avaricious discount bank, which extorts the extreme cent of interest on its loans, but is the aid gratuitously and benevolently offered by the strong to the weak to enable the latter not only to keep their small gains against a "rainy day," but to make them yield an increase. He maintained that the motives of the managers are similar to those which prompt other great public benevolent undertakings, and have in them nothing of a sordid nature.

We can imagine the pride and satisfaction with which the officers of those savings institutions which pay salaries of from five to twenty thousand dollars a year, and a liberal number of them at that, must have listened to the amiable Superintendent's remarks. It is possible that some extraneous of unsuccessful banks, such as the Bowling Green, the Third Avenue and others, may have been present and heard the address. If so, they must have been forcibly impressed with the injustice that has been done to them by the public journals and by the inconsiderate depositors who have denounced them as swindling knaves. After Mr. Lamb's essay they must have felt themselves more than ever excellent Christian gentlemen and good Church members.

Civil Service.

Our recent experience indicates that it is going to be very difficult in the future to get men out of office once in by appointment; for, between writs of prohibition to prevent the removal of men whose terms have expired and writs of certiorari to try a supposed denial of legal rights and the party obstructions of the body that must confirm successors, the difficulties to be put in the way of removal are well nigh insurmountable. But this will not be a great evil if it will enforce attention to the point that since it is so hard to get a man out there ought to be double care taken to have the right man before any one is put in.

Special Police Duties.

It is very well known that the able-bodied police force of New York is not any more than sufficient, all told, to perform proper patrol duty and to efficiently protect life and property in the city. Indeed, many persons familiar with police matters insist that the force is altogether too small; that the beats are, as a rule, too much extended, and that to insure to the citizens that safety they have a right to expect we need at least a fourth more than our present number of patrolmen. Under these circumstances the detailing of able-bodied policemen to light special duties which can be as well performed by men disqualified from hard work becomes inexpedient and reprehensible, because for every man thus detailed the people are deprived of just so much protection, for which they pay liberally in their annual taxation.

The mischief is that the detailing of members of the force to special duties has heretofore been made a matter of political influence and favoritism. It is of course much more pleasant to lounge about a dumping ground, a railroad depot or a steamboat landing all day and to go home at sundown, than to be sent on patrol duty night and day. There is less work about it, less risk and sometimes more profit. For these reasons the members of the force who have organizations, Aldermen, legislators or influential ward politicians at their backs, generally manage to settle down on these special feather beds, and to enjoy themselves there, no matter how well qualified they may be to perform more active duties.

Some special details are necessary and useful. The Steamboat Squad is a very valuable body, affording protection to strangers and guarding them against a set of sharks whose operations were at one time very extensive. Since the establishment of this squad the stealing of baggage and the swindling of visitors to the city have almost ceased. But the duties are such as can be performed by supernumerary members of the force, or by those not fit for active patrol work, just as well as by lusty, able-bodied men. If the Police Commissioners would assign to the squad men incapacitated from active service, instead of filling it by political favoritism, it would retain all its usefulness without draining the precincts and leaving the city short of patrolmen. The same may be said of all special details. Instead of being given away to any strong, able-bodied loafers in police uniform who may happen to command enough influence to secure for them these "soft things," they ought to be assigned to those infirm members of the force who are incapacitated by ill health or injuries from active patrol work, and who are almost useless in a precinct for ordinary duty.

Memphis and the Fever.

Memphis continues to supply regularly, day after day, a small record of yellow fever cases, as to which may be observed the unusual peculiarity that from one-third to one-half the number of those attacked are colored persons. No doubt the comparative immunity of persons of African race, as that fact is ordinarily observed, is in this case to be considered with reference to the circumstance that there are now in the city very few whites and a very much larger number of negroes; yet the number of colored persons down with the fever now is noteworthy. Memphis has, however, ceased to be a point of great sympathetic interest, and its regular death roll is a comparatively neglected piece of news. People seem to fancy that as a fair opportunity has been given for all to leave the place those who remain are, if they take the disease, the victims of a wilful refusal to avail themselves of the safety actually offered. It is plain enough, too, that this refusal is calculated with deliberate purpose to prey upon the national charity by persons who believe they are themselves in no danger of the disease. These facts are very clearly set forth in the news from Memphis which we give to-day. It is now, we suppose, pretty safe to assume that Memphis will be thoroughly cleaned up this winter, and it is even possible that a thorough system of drainage may be initiated. Since it is known precisely how such a disease can live over a winter in that mild climate, there is ground to believe that the people will no longer permit the value of a few old rags of clothing to be weighed in the balance against the value of the property of a whole city; for if the old clothes of Memphis are not cleaned out with fire this year it is infallibly certain that Memphis will have the fever again next year. Here is a labor as to which the National Board of Health might properly take some action. It should secure the systematic destruction by fire of all the old duds of the people; for otherwise they will be sold and carried to other points to give the fever to other populations.

Chivalry and War.

Certainly the Zulus are not a more civilized people than the English, but if the circumstances of the war had been such as to put the English in a position to make of Cetwayo the request that he made of them all that is known of his history leads us to believe that he would have granted to the English in the spirit of a chivalric enemy, not making war on women, what they refused to him. Had he been an invader and an English prince had sent him a request that in his advance through the country he should spare a palace that was the refuge of a certain old woman of the royal race, the wife of a former sovereign, he would have spared that palace assuredly, equally because its destruction could be of no advantage to him and in recognition of the compliment paid to him as a fair and gallant enemy. But a request of this nature was made by Cetwayo to Lord Chelmsford, yet that commander burned the kraal he was thus asked to spare.

Fright in London.

They have probably not got the Asiatic cholera in the city of London. It is probable that the man who died in the parish of St. Giles, and whose death is reported to have greatly excited the city, was the victim of a sudden and violent form of diarrhoea

that has been sometimes called "simple cholera" to distinguish it from the Asiatic disease, and which is always present to some degree toward the end of summer in countries in the temperate zone. At the same time it must be remembered that many English soldiers died with cholera on the Afghan expedition, and doubtless men direct from those regions are now in London.

A Country Opinion of Tammany.

We print elsewhere some interesting observations on the attitude of the country democrats toward Tammany Hall, which we find in the Albany correspondence of the Sun. It is a country democrat who speaks, and he presents what we have no doubt is the real opinion of many democrats in the interior of the Tammany organization.

All that he says is perhaps right enough; but he omits some important facts. Country democrats, when they recall the old and corrupt days of Tammany, when it was the instrument by which the Tweed Ring misruled and robbed the city, ought not to forget that in those days Mr. Tilden was acting with Tammany and Tweed. We do not, of course, mean that Mr. Tilden was a corruptionist, as Tweed was; but he was the political ally of Tweed and the other Ring men; he co-operated with them in politics; and if it was a hard battle to beat down the Ring it was undoubtedly made harder by the fact that Tweed was able to count among his allies men like Mr. Tilden. It was not until the power of the Ring was broken that Mr. Tilden took a public part against it, and performed those services in its exposure which made him Governor of the State.

Again, it is useful to remember that the battle which Mr. Tilden's friends are now making against Tammany is not for its destruction but for its control. To break up Tammany Hall as a political organization is one thing, and though Tammany is very different in character now from the days when Mr. Tilden co-operated with its corrupt managers, still, if the declared purpose of Mr. Tilden's friends were to destroy it as a political power and organization, they might reckon on much help and countenance which they now lack. But their object is not to break up Tammany, but to secure the control of it for themselves, and that is quite a different matter. Mr. Tilden's principal friends were contented members and rulers of Tammany Hall until in the mutations of politics they lost control and were flung out. It was a good enough horse to carry them, and their object is to get into the same saddle again. The Herald on many occasions urged them to destroy Tammany, and if they had been willing to do that they would have had strong support. But, as we have said, their object is not to destroy it, but to control it and use it for their own ends.

Who Is Liable?

Justus Schwab, the great purveyor of communistic beer and encourager of all kinds of eloquence that makes men thirsty, has convinced the courts of justice that if one law forbids the sale of beer for Sunday and until twelve on Sunday night, and another forbids the sale between one and five A. M. on Monday, and no law forbids that sale in the first hour of Monday, thus skipped by the statutes, a publican does not commit an offence by selling beer in that happy hour. Yet for selling beer in that hour of sweet release from the reign of summary law Schwab was caught up by the policeman and hauled more or less by the hair to the neighboring station house. He sued the policeman for damages, and, as his arrest was certainly without authority of law, he obtained a verdict. Now, the question arises who is to pay this three hundred and fifty-eight dollars? The Police Department asks authority of the Board of Apportionment to pay it out of "unexpended balances" of public money, and the Board of Apportionment does not clearly see that the city is liable for acts done by policemen contrary to law. To determine that the policeman must pay it out of his own pocket would make a precedent that might in the future be oppressive to well intentioned officers, and would, in fact, be destructive of discipline, since a policeman before obeying any orders might require the Commissioners to show him that the act directed to be done was not contrary to law. On the other hand, our whole legal and official system supposes that the privilege of any citizen to sue and recover damages for any invasions of his rights is one of the most effective restraints upon officials toward the prevention of abuses of authority. But what will become of this restraint if damages so recovered are to be liquidated at the expense of the taxpayers?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Providence, R. I., has 5,000 Odd Fellows.  
London Fresh wants Londoners to drink milk as Americans do.  
Collector Merritt has gone to Saratoga and will return to this city to-morrow.  
Senator Dan Voorhes will spin corn silk rhetoric to the farmers of Illinois August 28.  
A Georgia bride is only ten years old. Her parents were at the wedding and gave their consent.  
The President is not sending any votes, but he is saving the biggest seeds for next season's crop.  
The New Orleans Times says that the need of Louisiana is a great statesman. Take Private Dalzell.  
The Galveston (Texas) News says that the first bale of cotton of the season continues to arrive twice a day.  
It is the Philadelphia Bulletin that finds pleasure in expressing the belief that this is narrow-time weather.  
Charles Francis Adams is again spoken of as an unspeakable man. In fact, he is a regular cheat de freese.  
The President has recognized Andrew Chiberg as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Seattle, Washington Territory.  
It is so hot in Washington that Mr. Hayes has to lean up against the jamb of a door to feel that his backbone is all there.  
Secretary Evans arrived at the Trevelock House yesterday morning and left in the afternoon for his country seat at Windsor, Vt.  
The Danbury News says that if animals reason the duck must have an opinion that a certain kind of doctor ought to keep clear of it.  
Cardinal McCloskey has gone out to the Orange Mountains, N. J. Since last Tuesday evening he has been the guest of Bishop Corrigan, at Seton Hall College.  
The ice cream retained at some of the downtown restaurants is fearfully and wonderfully made. If

the frost could be got out of it it might be sold for cotton candy.

Cleveland, Ohio, has a society of women who, with the aid of the police, are trying to get up a sentiment in favor of inducing girls not to go out of doors unattended after dark.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has just given \$100,000 for the erection of a gymnasium and of a civil engineering and scientific hall on the grounds of Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee.

Hon. Mr. Mason, Canadian Minister of Militia, met with a serious accident yesterday at Montreal, being thrown from a carriage and receiving bruises which will confine him to his bed for some time.

Carrie, Mrs. C., has a fifteen-year-old girl who, after working hard around the house all day, will go out after supper, milk the cows, put up four loads of hay, stow them away and walk to town on errands.

The Saturday Review says that "the interesting young man" must be pale and thin, have long hair, but no side whiskers, eat little in public, never smokes pipe, be short-sighted, have a big pain, be sour, talk about himself, be impudent, be extreme in opinion, especially on theology and medievalism; be popular with women, not be able to shoot or ride, hate wet feet, be disliked by men, and, in toto, be "a double-distilled fool."

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"The Berkshire Lady" is Mrs. Macquillo's latest.

The volume of Mr. Henry James, Jr.'s, new stories will be published by Macmillan.

"Vivian the Beauty" is Mrs. Annie Edwards' latest, to appear serially in Temple Bar.

A new edition of "Percy's Relics" is being prepared for Messrs. Wm. & Co. of London.

The Nation laughs at Mr. Welles' "The Pedigree and History of the Washington Family."

Miss Ingelow's novel, "Miss Sarah de Berenger," will be published in book form in London during the winter.

Lawrence Hutton is summing in Massachusetts. When are we to have the second instalment of "Plays and Players," Mr. Hutton?

The editor of the North American Review, Mr. Allen Thorndyke Rice, is said to be one of the best shots in the Narragansett Gun Club.

"Fantasy" and "Hobbes" will form the subjects of the next two volumes in Scribner & Welford's series of artists' biographies.

A set of the edition de luxe of Thackeray's works, now in course of publication by subscription, has been sold at auction for 31s. 6d. per volume. There are twenty-two volumes already published.

Harrison Ainsworth, who delighted our grandparents with his novels of the road, is still writing, and has just completed a novel called "Beau Nash," which is a romantic history of that celebrated dandy.

The Boston Saturday Gazette denies that Daniel Webster married his second wife at New Rochelle, and says:—"The house in which Mr. Webster was married still stands at No. 7 Broadway, New York, opposite Bowling Green, and is used as the downtown office of the Elevated Railway."

Part VII. of "Grove's Dictionary of Music" (Macmillan & Co.) is received. This valuable publication increases in interest and value. The contributors are men fitted by their musical knowledge, to write as experts, and there are very few mistakes to be found in the first volume, which is completed with this number.

Dr. Slade, well known in New York spiritual circles and London court rooms, has gone to Germany and there convinced Dr. Uriel and the distinguished astronomer, Zoller, of the existence of ghosts. Professor Wundt, the psychologist, has written an ironical pamphlet, in which he denies the report of his conversion by Slade the slippy.